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NUMBER 2

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M. DICKIE, Pastor.

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V. F. SORREN, Pastor.

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PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Av. Presidente Vargas, Petrópolis, No. 9. English services at 10 a.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m., 11.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays: 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m. 42.

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The eminent Professor Chapot, on board of the *Atlantique* at Dakar, wrote the following to his friend Jonathas Campello:

"Rosalina was only the first day sea-sick; when she became giddy, I made her lie down and gave her tincture of Nectanda Amara, which produced a most surprising result. Shortly afterwards, the girl said, 'I feel better now,' and then she giddiness has already gone."

A few hours after the first dose she got up and from that time on has been free from the disease.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Buenos Aires newspapers are calling public attention to the circumstance that the water supply of that city has become insufficient.

—We see by our exchanges that some Argentines are manifesting their disapproval of the notes of the new currency issued by tearing them and then roughly pasting them together.

—The Argentine government claims that the economies made in the 1900 budget amount to seven million dollars. But how about the deferred payments of accounts belonging to that year?

—The official returns for 1899 show that the total number of immigrants arriving in Argentina that year was 111,083, while the deportees numbered 62,241, leaving a balance of only 49,842 remaining in the country. The passenger arrivals numbered 34,616, and the departures 32,472.

—The real losses by inundations down south are now coming to hand from the 21 parts which were under water. The latest calculation of losses of live stock gives the alarming figures of 500,000 head of cattle and 20,000,000 sheep. For the latter alone this represents a value of £20,000,000 m.p., and a decrease of 50,000 tons in the clip.—*Southern Cross*, Dec. 28.—Telegrams from Paris announce that Dr. Carlos Pellegrini has completed the negotiations for the formation of a company to start a freezing establishment at La Plata with a capital of £150,000. The telegrams add that Dr. Pellegrini is at present occupied with the Argentine debt conversion project, the negotiations of which were postponed until April next, according to the arrangements with the Argentine government and London bankers.—*Southern Cross*, Dec. 28.—The shoe-makers' association have approached the finance minister asking him to change the valuation of boots and shoes as figuring to day in the custom house valuations, being £10 gold per dozen fine and £20 gold per dozen ordinary. They claim that all boots and shoes are being admitted under the second category, as up to Nov. 15 of the current year, 29,244 pairs of boots have been imported and classified as ordinary and only 48 pairs as fine. The minister promised to see that in future they receive their proper classification.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.—The *Southern Cross* says that "a decree has been issued whereby the Luther Company of Brunswick, Germany, is authorized to construct and work grain elevators and dryers in the ports of the capital, La Plata, Bahia Blanca and Rosario, and at all the principal railway stations in the republic. A sum of £2,000,000 is to be invested in the constructions. It is worthy of note that capital still goes to Argentina in spite of her errors and sins, and the reason is to be found in the elasticity and progressiveness of the country. Bad as the politicians are, and much as they steal, they can not counteract the productive activities of the country."—According to data compiled by the minister of agriculture, the area under wheat is 3,200,000 hectares and 3,255 threshers are at work. In 1872 the area under wheat was about 1,300,000 hectares, while in 1888 it amounted to 185,438 and in 1895 to 2,049,683. The area under maize last year was about 1,000,000 hectares as against 1,244,152 in 1895. In 1888 was 801,588. The history of our exports of cereals shows 14 tons of maize exported in 1864, and in 1899 this amounted to 1,16,776 tons. The wheat exports commenced in 1871 with 9 tons, which were sent to Paraguay, and in 1872, 17 tons went to Belgium. In 1873 the exports only amounted to 5 tons. In 1874 the figure rose to 374 tons, but in 1875 it fell again to 21 tons, and in 1881 it has passed the 2 millions tons.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.—It is evident that the critical condition of the national treasury does not affect congressmen, as far as they personally are concerned, in the budget for 1901, the estimates for their department amount to \$2,566,382. The remuneration of the 30 senators and 120 deputies amounts to \$1,800,000, the remaining \$766,380 being spent in travelling expenses (there being free passes over the railway), wages furniture, etc. Both chambers maintain a personal of 119 employees and servants, who collect 12 months' salary for 6 or 7 months' work (there is very nearly one employee to each congressman). Pensions allowed \$133,670, so that for 1901 congress will cost the country \$2,700,050, unless they vote further increases.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, Dec. 22.—We believe it to have been in anticipation of the visit of the President of Brazil that the porters were provided with neat uniforms of blue, and very cool and comfortable they look in this already warm weather. What reason is there for retaining in their old, heavy-looking blue coats, and continuations, the faithful guardians of the city who through the heat of the day and exposed to the broiling sun, stand at the corners of the streets sweltering in their heavy garments, we are at a loss to conceive. For that the policemen have a hard time during the summer we think is quite true. Some few weeks ago we saw, in one of the papers, that lighter uniforms were to be served out to them, still of blue colour but cloth of thinner texture, but we do not yet notice that so agreeable a change has been effected, and only hope it will not be so long delayed as to induce the "bobbies," when once the new uniforms are served out, to wish themselves back again in the old ones, on account of the inclemency of the weather, then getting well on for winter.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.—The president of the Argentine conversion office [says the *Southern Cross*] is going to Europe to look out for a better paper for the paper money. The French paper used in the new notes is much inferior to the British and American paper which was used before. But it is a trip to Europe necessary for that purpose?

—The tenders for the projected new port improvements in Montevideo were as follows:

Person & Co.	£14,866,800
C. II. Walker & Co.	12,673,465
John Jackson & Co.	15,611,439
Alland & Co.	10,084,521
Schneider & C.	9,253,799

A telegram from Montevideo says that the proposal of Messrs. Alland & Co. has been accepted.

—After the floods and their disastrous consequences, after the steam launches had plied for months over the waters which covered many a fertile league of southern land, the provincial government thinks it will make some roads—in the islands of the Paraná! It is in Argentina that such a stupendously unconscious joke could pass without apprehension. The point of the joke is sufficiently apparent. Roads are wanted on the mainland and not all on the banks of the delta streams. Roads are absolutely necessary in the localities of this province where the camps were flooded to the extent that transit was only possible by boat. Roads in the delta would lead to nowhere, would be needless since the delta streams themselves are its natural roads and the only ones necessary or possible. Nevertheless, the government with all the outward appearance of acting sagaciously launches a project about delta routes. This is the joke. It is as good a joke as if the provincial government were to launch a state document setting forth in erudite and concise legal terminology the claims of the province to a portion of the moon and formally decreeing that said territory or the corresponding portion thereof do be, in due form, and after adequate notice shall have been given, sold by public auction, and the proceeds devoted to the founding of an hospital for the care of the little-finger nails of retired camp town card-sharers.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

EXPORT OF FLOUR.

The ever increasing area which is being, year by year, taken from pastoral lands and handed over to the agricultural interests, has set many people to work, and to cudgel their brains, as to the possibility of this staple product of the soil being made to pay still further tribute, before it be sent out of the country. The enormous shipments of wheat last season are not likely, we should think, to suffer much, if any, diminution in the present one, even though the value per acre be not so satisfactory, owing to unfavorable circumstances attending the plant during its growth. But there is no doubt that if this grain, or a part of it, could be detained in this country, and be converted into flour which would then be shipped to the markets of other countries, the milling industry would derive a great impulse, and, moreover, profitable employment for labour would be found, thus providing a living for a large number of people who have to seek it by the labour of their hand and in the sweat of their brow. We understand that the government, in order to further the milling industry, has offered and actually paid a bounty on shipments of flour from the port of Rosario. The principal destination for these shipments is Brazil, and is therefore not to be wondered at if a note of alarm was struck by a report that the United States government was agitating in Rio for the imposition of an import duty on Argentine flour, in view of the dangerous competition it was likely to introduce for that of the United States. We have seen that this report has been contradicted, although we should not be surprised to see it confirmed that some steps had been taken in the direction alluded to. The Argentine may justly claim that the wheat flour from their lands is very good and compares favourably with that brought from North America. There are, however, other considerations to be taken into account before we think it would be advisable for the government of either the Argentine or Brazil to intervene, in any great degree, in a matter which should be regulated simply by the action of the law of supply and demand. The payment of a bounty on shipment of flour we believe from the outset to be a mistake, and if we look at what the bounty-system has done for the sugar, and for the unfortunate consumers of that commodity in these provinces, we shall pray rather that there should be no government or official interference of any kind. The exporters of flour, nevertheless, consider that the government should not only pay the bounty referred to, but also should subsidize a line of steamers which would enable them to send their commodity to Brazil at cheaper rates of freight. Naturally, the cheaper the better—for them. But a trade which has to be bolstered up in its initial stages, in this way, is, we think, not likely to grow into anything like a healthy plant, and it is quite easy to discern that, by parity of reasoning, it were quite as unjust for our government to assist our exporters of flour as it would be for the Brazilian to levy an import tax on our flour in order to favour the North American importation. Our impression is that there is plenty of wheat to be exported whether in bags, or in bulk, or in barrels in the shape of flour. Doubtless the time will come along when it can all be done profitably and as for freight, where there is cargo to be had, the inevitable, irrepressible, and irresponsible, tramp steamer is bound to come along sooner or later.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, Dec. 22.

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Capital paid up 750,000
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Norddeutsche Bank, Berlin
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Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000
Realized do 900,000
Reserve fund 1,000,000

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Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
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Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

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The Bank of New York, N. Y. A., NEW YORK.

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BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . . . Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be
reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense. Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Para, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro
Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

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Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

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THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

Since 1896 the receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom house have been constantly decreasing. When President Campos Salles took office in November, 1898, he could not, we presume, fail to perceive the decrease in revenue at the most important port in Brazil; but, unfortunately, he apparently failed to understand the cause and, not knowing that taxation had exceeded the productive limit, he aggravated the evil instead of removing it. The following statement of the receipts of this custom house for the last five years shows the result of this erroneous policy:

1896 120,838,951\$
1897 92,557,326\$
1898 86,736,434\$
1899 78,861,312\$
1900 59,365,758\$

The foregoing figures show that the revenue collected last year at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house is less than one-half of that collected in 1896 and less than three-fourths of that collected in the year in which President Campos Salles took office.

It is true that before and after taking office there was an increase in the receipts of the general revenue office at Rio de Janeiro, but this increase is not sufficient to compensate for the decrease in customs receipts, as is shown by the following statement of those receipts for the last five years:

1896 14,162,948\$
1897 11,845,902\$
1898 19,599,311\$
1899 23,739,386\$
1900 26,343,075\$

Comparing the combined custom-house and revenue office receipts for 1900 with those for previous years, we have the following result:

1896 135,302,345\$
1900 85,710,863\$

Decrease 49,591,482\$

1897 107,203,228\$
1900 85,710,863\$

Decrease 21,192,365\$

1898 106,334,748\$
1900 85,710,863\$

Decrease 20,623,885\$

1899 102,140,723\$
1900 85,710,863\$

Decrease 16,429,860\$

five consecutive years at an important commercial city like Rio de Janeiro there is a constant and large decrease in revenue, it is evident that there is something radically wrong. And in the present instance there seems to be no doubt that the principal disturbing factor is burdensome taxation. In their frantic anxiety to increase the public revenue the government and congress have multiplied taxes and increased the rates of taxation, aggravating the former burdens of the people and loading the country with new burdens. They have thus absorbed and diverted into unproductive channels available resources that would have otherwise sought productive investment, driven capital out of the country, hindered the introduction of new capital, deprived useful industries of the means required for insuring their maintenance and prosperity, hampered and restricted trade, weakened confidence and credit, discouraged enterprise and retarded the development of the country. In this way, instead of promoting the desired increase in revenue, they have produced just the opposite result, besides doing incalculable injury to the important interests on which future revenue depends.

In 1899, 10 per cent. of the import duties were collected in gold. The amount of gold revenue thus obtained was, however, considerably less than that which the government and congress had expected, and it was accordingly resolved to collect in gold last year 15 per cent. of those duties. In the budget the amount of gold revenue expected from this source is estimated at 27,000,000\$, which, added to other gold receipts of the custom house, would, it was anticipated, make 27,500,000\$. In 1899 the customs receipts collected in gold amounted to 18,897,217\$, of which 6,935,374\$, or over 36 1/2%, were collected at Rio de Janeiro. In this proportion there should have been collected at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house in 1900, according to the budget estimate, over 10,000,000\$ in gold. The amount actually collected, however, was only 7,939,756\$, the shortage being, consequently, over 2,000,000\$.

As the causes which have produced a decrease in revenue at Rio de Janeiro are general in their nature, they necessarily operate in other parts of the country. At some of the commercial cities, however, their effects are modified by counteracting causes. At Bahia and Pernambuco, for instance, the customs receipts last year were even larger than in 1899, but not so large as in 1898, 1897 and 1896. The Bahia customs receipts in the five years were as follows:

1896 20,775,304\$
1897 21,398,296\$
1898 23,006,898\$
1899 16,292,667\$
1900 16,298,653\$

At Pernambuco the customs receipts were as follows:

1896 24,519,385\$
1897 20,947,413\$
1898 22,916,777\$
1899 18,366,879\$
1900 22,058,503\$

Comparing the combined customs receipts of Bahia and Pernambuco for 1900 with those for the four previous years we have the following result:

1896 45,294,659\$
1900 39,357,156\$

Decrease 6,937,533\$

1897 42,815,699\$
1900 38,357,156\$

Decrease 3,988,543\$

1898 45,923,675\$
1900 38,357,156\$

Decrease 7,556,519\$

1900 38,357,156\$
1899 34,659,546\$

Increase 3,697,610\$

The general tendency, then, of the revenue at Bahia and Pernambuco, as at Rio de Janeiro is to decrease, but for some special reason the showing for 1900 at those two cities is more favorable than that for 1899.

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Alfa-Laval Separators

Agents:—HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS

75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

C. Blum,

Manager.

PLAYANDU CRICKET CLUB.

The annual meeting of this Club took place on Saturday the 5th inst. at the Laranjeiras Club, 24 members signing the presence book and several others attending during the evening.

The chair was taken, as per rules, by Mr. T. D. Bunn, the retiring president, who took advantage in his opening remarks to thank Mr. H. W. Stacey for his present to the Club of a cricket bat for the highest average batting score. The bat was then presented to the winter, Mr. N. W. Jackson, amidst loud cheers. The secretary and treasurer then read their reports, the latter showing that there was a small deficit owing to the big expenses of last year in improvement of the ground but the new committee ought soon to be able to write this off.

Several alterations to the rules were then proposed and carried, the main modifications being the alteration of the club year from the 1st December to the 30th November and the increase in the numbers of member of the committee.

In answer to a question as to whether the club would be able to retain the ground, it was explained to the meeting that there was a chance of the ground coming up for sale in a short time and that the new committee in trying to obtain the ground for the club, could count on the valuable assistance of one of their members, Mr. G. E. Cox, who is also president of the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association, and who is just as keen on having a proprietary club on this side of the water as he is in keeping up the one which, thanks to his efforts, is going so well at Icaraí.

The election of the committee was then proceeded with and gave the following result:

President, H. J. Reeves
Vice President, H. W. Stacey
Secretary, J. T. Maury
Treasurer, A. McMillan
Cricket Captain, H. G. Pierce
Lawn Tennis Captain, C. Henderson
Cricket Match Secretary, C. L. Robinson,
with two others, C. B. Mayson (from the Icaraí side) and W. P. Slater.

A very hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. T. D. Bunn for the enormous services he had rendered to the Club during his year of office, and great regret was expressed that he was unable to continue at the head of the committee.

Three hearty cheers were then given to him and a most successful meeting was thus brought to a close.

The new export duties in the state of Rio de Janeiro are said be restricting considerably the poultry trade. Last year the duties paid varied from 40 to 100 reis per fowl. Now they are 100 reis per kilo. Shipments of poultry from the state here, it is asserted, almost entirely ceased. It is the old bird over again—killing the hen that lays the golden eggs.

TO MERCHANTS.

Owing to the Directors of the Companhia Lantum having decided to reduce their branch in Santos to a mere despatching office the undersigned, ex manager and accountant of the Company, seeks a re-employment.

Qualifications.—A full knowledge of the General Import and Export business including Coal and Cotton, Steel, Iron, Rice, Insurance Agents, Banking and General business. As an Expert Accountant and knowing well the praxes of São Paulo, Santos and the interior of the Estado.

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Praia José Menino 75,
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Hotels.

RESTAURANT "CAMPÍ"

RUA DA ALFANDEGA N. 7

This house is particularly renowned for its splendid Breakfasts and Lunches.

The food is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro.

The Proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

C. CAMPÍ & Co.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA JOSÉ D'ALENCAR N. 1

(Cafeteria)

Telephone No. 493

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach and the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms, with all the latest, heated, cold shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the wash closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the best of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITS HOTEL
120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. Ferreira, proprietor of the old and well known Freits Hotel, has now given his friends and former customers what he has reopened that hotel at 120 Rua do Riachuelo in a large and most attractive edifice, designed for this special purpose.

This new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthily located in the city, a broad and quiet street, with trains for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful lawns, a sumptuous pleasure garden, particularly suited for family recreation, and equipped bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found wanting. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

ANTIGA CASA ALVES NOGUEIRA

Complete and varied assortment of Conserves, Wines and Eatables. Speciality in English Goods.

WHISKY of different marks.

MORTON'S HAMS, and Crosse and Blackwell's Preserves,

(Imported direct).

Frigorific Goods received by the Royal Mail Steamers.

LIPTON'S TEAS,

CHEESES, &c.

VICTORIA STORES

46, RUA DO OUVIDOR

Ayres A. de Souza.

ABSOLUTELY FLAWLESS

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TROPICAL

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"I send you by parcels post a Dunlop Tyre which has had a record experience, having been in daily use on the back wheel of my bicycle since 1896, and done fully 15,000 "tropical" miles. The front tyre, like Charley's Aunt, is still running and absolutely flawless, although fitted at the same time as the one now sent to you. I think this fact speaks volumes for the durability of your tyres."

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Correspondence invited with,

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,
Alma Street, Coventry, England.



Trade mark.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURBEUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, a list of the imports and exports of the principal markets, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 40,000 per annum for Brazil;

22,000 per six months.

Shipping of *Caravelas* for the equivalent in currency. All subscriptions should be made with the calendar year terminating on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by Messrs. Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, Attorneys, 111, Broadway, New York.

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* Frost & Son, 14, Queen Victoria Street,

and by Messrs. A. K. Darley & Co., 55, Parbo, Notices of marriages, births and deaths: 2500 each.

SINGLE COPIES: 50 reis; for sale at the office of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 56 Rua do Divor, and at the Casa Americana in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

29, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caxias 238.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 8th, 1901.

We regret to say that the *Gazeta de Notícias* of the past week again brought us disappointment, for it gave us no information at all about that pending negotiation for a reciprocity treaty with the United States. We had hoped to hear, at least, that the minister of finance had returned the proposal under discussion so that our diplomatic friendship might be doing something, but all to no purpose. The minister has made no provision for the anticipated loss in revenue, and he proposes to sit on that treaty long enough to render it impossible of execution this year. The *Gazeta*, however, did not fail to give us a little diplomatic information by stating that "Mr. Palm, United States consul," had called on the minister of foreign affairs. Information of this character leads us to hope that something may have occurred after all and that next week we shall be informed that the treaty is almost concluded.

The government's most zealous defender, the *Notícia*, accidentally struck a new and discordant chord on the 3rd inst. in an editorial lament over the increased consumption of fresh beef in this city. The *Notícia* may have been thinking of the contractors' interest in the matter, as diminished consumption means diminished profits for them, but many others will more properly be thinking of the causes. When the people begin to cut down their expenditures for bread and meat, it must be concluded that they are suffering serious privations. And a wise government will not hesitate to accept this as a true exposition of their condition. There is no concealing the fact that the pinch of hard times is becoming very serious in the great majority of households in this city. Money is still expended on many unnecessary things, but it can not be disputed that much less is expended in food and clothing than was the case only a few years ago. And when we consider prices and the lack of employment, we find ourselves wondering how many of the poor people are able to live at all.

The *Gazeta de Notícias* of Sunday treated its readers to a very singular discussion of the attempted strikes which have lately occurred attributing these occurrences to false reports maliciously circulated by enemies of the country. The cochimins understood that new taxes had been imposed on vehicles and that it was to be deducted from their pay, so they threatened to strike. And the state of Rio de Janeiro having increased its tax on poultry exported from that state to this city, the poultry-risers have struck and will not continue the traffic. All these the *Gazeta* believes to be the result of a deeply-laid plan, which plan, is antagonistic to the government and institutions of the country. And this fresh outbreak of treasonable schemes, says the *Gazeta*, is due to the clemency exercised by the jury which recently absolved the persons accused of conspiracy about a year ago. It is an extraordinary argument, and we can not say it reflects much credit on the paper over which Ferreira de Araújo presided for so long a time. All we have to say is that if it is treason for a man to protest against burdensome taxation, or to suspend business for the same cause, then the country will very soon be full of it.

The decision of the district court of this capital in favor of the Rio de Janeiro Harbour and Dock Co., Ltd., by which that company is entitled to collect 2 per cent. gold on the imports received at this port, may be strictly in accordance with the law, but it is nevertheless highly prejudicial to trade and influential to the best interests of the city. Under the burdens already imposed upon commerce, the trade of this port must diminish. And, now, another 2 per cent. gold, and that decrease will be all the more accentuated. The city of Rio de Janeiro has no need of an artificial harbor, for nature has provided us with a natural one which is unrivaled for size and convenience, and which can be adapted to every requirement at a moderate expense. To build an artificial harbor in the middle of this magnificent natural harbor is to make ourselves ridiculous before the whole world. The scheme was invented when speculation was running mad in our midst, and it was never anything more than a job. No matter what is now done by way of beginning work, we do not consider it serious and we doubt that it will ever be carried out, even in part. To load the trade of this port with so heavy a tax for such a scheme is sheer madness.

COFFEE NOTES

The *Notícia* makes the following estimate of the value of coffee shipped to foreign ports from Rio de Janeiro and Santos:

2nd half of 1899: £3,004,095

From Rio de Janeiro, 6,000,654

Total, £9,004,749

2nd half of 1900: £2,943,072

From Rio de Janeiro, 8,934,282

Total, £11,877,500

If the *Notícia*'s estimate is correct, the situation would have improved, if the government's disastrous policy of burdensome taxation had not neutralized the effect of the increase in the value of the coffee exported. But that policy, absorbing all the available resources of the country, forced the Banco da República and other banks into suspending payments and the situation is consequently much worse than it was a year ago.

—A correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Nov. 21) says: "Coffee is a favorite beverage in this country. Why? Because everyone can make it; but it was tea it is different, and it almost seems impossible even in the best hotels to get a cup of good tea. This may be true to-day, but it was far from true a few years ago. Then it was almost impossible to get a cup of good coffee, because no one knew how to make it. They used too little coffee in the making, they burned it in roasting, and they cooked it in the making. At that time we doubt that more than one American in ten thousand knew the taste of a really good cup of coffee."

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The appointment of Mr. Adolph Hirsch as United States vice consul at Bahia, is announced.

—The elections in the state of Rio de Janeiro on the 30th ult. resulted in disorder in various places. The official ticket was victorious everywhere.

—The counting of votes on the 1st inst. of the last election in Santa Catharina led to a split in the Desterro municipal council and two separate counts.

—In Rio Grande the popular idea seems to have been that Júlio de Castilhos is responsible for the new century, for he has been inundated with congratulations.

—The rains are fortunately continuing in Ceará, and it is hoped that the people will be able to resume planting. Public relief will be necessary for some time yet, however.

—The advent of the new century was observed in all parts of the country with festivities, religious observances, etc. In some places commemorative crosses were raised.

—The governor's party at Desterro, Santa Catharina, began the publication of a new organ on the 2nd inst. It is called *O Díz*, and its initial number bore the portrait of Gov. Schmidt.

—The municipal council of Bahia has imposed an annual licence tax of 60,000\$ on *frontões* and *balconies* (plata arenas and ball alleys) and a personal tax of 1500\$ on each frequenter. The tax will be paid by the proprietor.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 4th inst. says that a conflict had occurred on the Rio Grande frontier where some smugglers were caught transporting bags of flour into Brazil. Shots were exchanged and some of the smugglers were captured.

—The director of finances of the state of Rio de Janeiro has announced that debtors of the state, on account of the year 1900, will have to pay after 31st March next the sum of 10\$ additional for the first 50\$ and 5\$ for each subsequent 50\$ up to a maximum of 100\$.

—A Fortaleza telegram of the 2nd says the notice that the government had dissolved the engineering commission charged with the construction of public works in Ceará, had caused a disagreeable surprise in that state. Until the census can be published, there will be no improvement in the condition of the people, and it will be necessary to continue granting them relief. Also the small cultivators have no seeds to plant.

RAILROAD NOTES

—During November the revenue of the Buenos Aires tramway companies amounted to \$1,441,050, of which \$68,463 went to the municipality.

—In spite of the efforts of the railways to repair damages caused by the heavy rains of the last week in December, and to reopen the lines to traffic, other interruptions were caused last week by the continued rains through the interior, especially in Minas Geraes. The temporary bridges at Bauanhal and Santo Antonio, on the São Paulo branch of the Central, are said to be ready for a resumption of traffic.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 22nd December were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Receipts in currency,.....	255,200\$
item last year.....	251,169\$
Decrease for week.....	4,031\$
Equivalent in gold this year (9 1/4%). £	30,365
item last year (6 31/32%) £	37,293
Increase in sterling for week.....	£ 3,075
Total receipts since January 1.....	£ 519,041
item last year.....	£ 516,513
Increase since January 1.....	£ 3,428

—If the government is really engaged, as is reported, in buying railways which have a guarantee from the national treasury for interest on the capital invested in them, and is paying for them with 4 1/2% bonds, the object is evidently to transfer to the future a part of the liabilities that would otherwise have to be met as soon as payments are resumed. The utility of this measure, like that of the funding scheme, depends entirely on the manner in which it is carried into execution. Unless the development of the country's resources is promoted by relieving the people of some of the burdens that paralyse their energies, the government, which cannot meet its liabilities now, will be still less able to meet the heavier liabilities that will confront it in the future.

—It has come to our knowledge that the accountant's department of the Leopoldina Railway Company in Rio is in need of the services of a chief audit clerk.—*Review*, Buenos Aires. Dec. 22.

—The directors of the Uruguay Northern Railway in their report for the year ended June 30 last state that the gross receipts for the year, exclusive of the guarantee, amounted to £ 9,615, against £ 11,6 for the previous twelve months showing a decrease of £ 1,993. The expenditure during the same period was £ 12,097, as against £ 13,517 in 1898-99, a decrease of £ 1,520. Including the guarantee, the gross total receipts were £ 29,592, leaving, after deduction of the expenditure as above and £ 150 on account of income-tax, a balance of £ 17,345. After payment of interest on the prior lien and debenture stocks, there will remain a surplus on the year's working of £ 66. The general local traffic remains about the same, but the receipts from cargo in transit have greatly fallen off, owing to the outbreak of bubonic plague, and the consequent quarantine restrictions, and to the fact that wool grown in the province of Uruguay is not permitted by the Brazilian authorities to be carried to São Paulo in Brazil, the custom-house facilities at the place being inadequate. The representations made to the Brazilian government respecting customs arrangements on the frontier have, so far, not produced any result, the matter having been interrupted through the death of the Brazilian minister in England.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

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LOCAL NOTES

—The President is removing to Petropolis to-day.

—The nationalist party, under the leadership of Deputy Barbosa Lima, is again showing signs of life.

—The editor of the *Robato*, a so-called monarchist paper published in this city, complains that his whole edition was seized by the police on the 2nd inst.

—"When the gods would destroy, they first make mad." This applies to some countries in the new world just now, as well as to some in the old.

—A funeral service for the victims in the recent disaster to the German training ship *Giesenius* was celebrated at the Candelaria church on the 3rd inst.

—Street conflicts between policemen and regulars are still of almost daily occurrence. It is singular that there is so little discipline in these two organized forces.

—We are informed that a general meeting of subscribers to the British Subscription Library will be held at the library rooms on Friday next, 11th inst., at 4:30 p. m.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 6th is informed that the *Buto* do Rio Branco will accept the annual pension of 24,000\$ voted by congress, but will refuse to accept the cash pension of 300,000\$.

—The São Paulo mills have been owing for very irregularly lately, and as a result of the inevitable delays have occurred. One letter addressed to this office and dated December 29th, was only received January 5th.

—Our readers will be interested to hear that Deputy Innocencio Serzedello is leaving for Paris on the 10th inst. The situation in Paris is said to be even worse than it is in Rio, and the illustrious tax-giver will continue to have his good works about him.

—It gives us much pleasure to note that Sr. Angelo Agostini, founder of the *Revista Ilustrada* and *Don Quixote*, has returned from his trip to Europe fully recovered in health. We shall hope soon to see again the work of his infinite pencil.

—There were 16 patients in the bubonic pest hospital on the morning of the 2d inst., one of which died during the day. There are no indications as yet of a suspension of our sanitary troubles, except through the negligence of the inspectors and their employés.

—Some concealed military rifles, uniforms, ammunition, etc., have been discovered lately, and the patriot militiamen is correspondingly anxious over it. He is dreaming of conspiracy and revolution, and is preparing for it. But the truth of the matter unquestionably lies not far from the little word "thief."

—The new journal *O Díz* has made a very good beginning, and deserves success. It has an exceptionally full telegraphic report, and its local news department is well filled. An active, vigorous and independent policy will assuredly win a flattering success for our new colleague.

—The director of the *Commercio do Amazonas*, Sr. J. Rocha dos Santos, writes home from Madrid of having met Lázaro Gómez, the Acre revolutionist, who was some time ago reported dead. Gómez is reported to be living in Madrid in luxury, and said that he knew nothing of the report of his death.

—The disturbances caused by soldiers, to which we have referred in previous issues, have not entirely ceased in this city and I have extended to Niteroy, where they have been of a somewhat serious character and have excited considerable alarm. Several soldiers and policemen have been wounded in these disturbances.

—We see by the local press that United States Minister Bryan is giving a banquet to Governor Quintino Bocayuva and his colleagues this evening at Petropolis.

—Some years ago, under the monarchy, the people never had cause to complain without having Lopes Trovão on the scene to defend popular rights. Now the people are suffering privations and oppression, but Lopes Trovão sits tight and his voice is no longer heard.

—Meddlesome government led to a conflict at Padova, Italy, a few days since, where the carabinieri interfered to prevent some poor people digging a Lynn of the workingmen in the streets. Arrests, tumults, deaths and injuries resulted—and all because the government can not let the people alone. No wonder Italy is a hotbed of anarchism.

—It transpires that the man shot and killed by the police last month, under such reprehensible circumstances, was an Italian named Saverio Giacconi, a laborer on the street cleaning service. It is said the Italian government will demand indemnity for his death. The *Journal do Brasil* has opened a subscription for placing a tombstone on his grave, which amounted to \$53,000 on the 2nd inst.

—The *South American Journal* of the 15th ult. contains an interesting interview with Mr. John Jones in regard to the history and organization of the Commercial Telegraph Bureau. Mr. Jones' admirable work in the curation and distribution of commercial information is known and appreciated everywhere, and this statement of how it is done will be widely appreciated.

—One of the strangest things that could happen at the present time would be a complaint of a scarcity of water. Torridial rains have fallen, and for some time we have had rains almost every day. Up country these rains have been so heavy that disastrous inundations have been caused. And yet in spite of all this, inhabitants are made at various points in the city of a scarcity of water! Why is it? Is it our system of distribution become so defective that a part of the city must go without water even in the wet season?

—An officer of the torpedo cruiser "Tyrannia," and Lieut. Angelo Cintra, was found dead in his cabin on the morning of the 4th inst. He was dressed in gala uniform and had shot himself through the head. In a letter to his godfather, Dr. Benfeita de Abreu, he begged his pardon for what he was about to do and explained that "the philosophical inclination I have of life leads me to seek happiness in another and better world." He was only 23 years of age, and was evidently maddled in mind by the morbid philosophy which has become so popular in certain circles.

—The general discontent freely expressed has led to reports of impending disturbances. This has alarmed the semi-official press, which is engaged in denouncing supposed instigators of disorderly demonstrations. Disquieting rumors are certainly afloat outside, but experience has not demonstrated that the evil can be removed by means of threats. What it has shown is that, when the people are prosperous and contented, such reports do not circulate and that an honest, economical and efficient administration of public affairs contributes to promote prosperity and content.

—I feel compelled to say, a remarked Snadwy, a day or two since, that I did not send any congratulations to President Campos Salles on the advent of a new century simply because I did not know that he had any thing to do with it. I now see that I was mistaken. According to the multitude of congratulations and addresses sent to him, I infer that it was all done with his own little hatchet. It is to be feared that had he not occupied his present highly influential position in this modern Olympus, there would have been no new century at all!

—I am greatly concerned to know, continued Snadwy, cleaning his spectacles, why this new fass should be made over the beginning of a new century. If it means a new regime all round, I'd gladly throw my old hats into the street and fire *foguetes* into my neighbors' wharves. But somehow I can't see that it means any such thing. I got up on the morning of January 1st, 1901, with the same old twinge of rheumatism in my shoulder and the same old empty feeling in my stomach. I picked up the papers, and there was no change. There was not even a hint that a very slight improvement in our manners, customs and politics would be a fitting welcome to the new century. Across the street the same frowzy-headed girl scrubbed her teeth out of the window, the *renda* boy exchanged spicy pleasantries with my neighbor's colored kitchen maid, a milkman strolled by with his cow calling for customers, and the steamy, ill-smelling air reminded me that it is summer and that our sanitary boards have not yet been able to do much more than draw their salaries in last year's effort to improve our sanitary condition. So far as I can see, Campos Salles is still Allah, and Martimho is his prophet. Don't accuse me of pugnacity; I mean "pique" and not "fury". There has been no relaxation in taxation, and the *bicha fiscal* still covers the landscape. People still look worried and worried. Failures are increasing, chicken thefts and official defalcations are multiplying, and the *considerandos* of the honest Judge fall upon the ear like the dromings of the holy man who teaches the Koran. There is no change, nor even promise of change! How then can we rejoice?

—The positivists of this capital gave a *festa* in honor of humanity on the 1st inst. But poor old humanity will be none the better for it. His actes and prins and humiliations are still in evidence and his vices as well as his virtues are as vigorous and numerous as ever. He loves to lie and steal and fight and cheat just as much as he did last December. He's a bad lot, sure enough, and if there is anything to celebrate in his honor just now, perhaps it was wise not to let the opportunity pass.

—The *Paiz* of the 6th inst. says: "We hear that the friendly relations between two members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of two great republics, one of the north and the other of the south of America, are not very cordial. The friction is caused by the fact that the southern diplomat is using his influence with the government of Brazil to the end that the flour coming from the south shall be still further taxed, and, in confirmation of this version, which we publish with all the reserve which the case exacts, comes the resolution of the gentleman offended not attend a *festa* which his colleague will soon realize in Petropolis."

—The project presented to the Club de Engenheiros on the 31st ult. by Dr. A. de Paula Freitas for the sanctification and embellishment of this city, is worthy of serious consideration. It contains all, or nearly all, the essential points of a good scheme, and as it can be carried out in detail, it ought very properly be adopted. For instance, it provides for new avenues, which are urgently needed, and for wider streets. A plan should be adopted at the earliest moment possible, so that all new constructions might conform to the design, thus saving future expense. One of the details omitted is that of public bath-houses. The construction of a new shore line will render some such provision necessary, and it could easily be provided for on reclaimed lands.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Lamento ao Dr. Coelho Rodrigues; a paper issued at Therezopolis, Minas, on 20th November in honor of Dr. Coelho Rodrigues, ex-prefect of this capital.

Calendário para 1901: We are indebted to the Companhia Industrial Itaociana for a large wall calendar with photographic reproductions of their paper and pasteboard mills at Mambas, state of Rio de Janeiro.

—We are indebted to Messrs. Edward Ashworth & Co. for copies of the handsome wall calendar, with detachable monthly parts, issued by the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

BUSINESS NOTES

—Reports of impending strikes were circulated last week.

—The *Journal* says the minister of finance is still sitting on those reciprocity proposals.

—From Villa Americana, S. Paulo, there were shipped in December 630 car-loads of water melons and 463 pugs of rum.

—A telegram from London the past week announces the election of Barão de Penedo as a director of the Rio de Janeiro Harbour and Dock Company, Limited.

—The municipality of São Paulo has granted a concession to Srs. Pried & Ekenman for the construction and use of a viaduct from Largo de S. Bento to Ephigenia.

—We see by an exchange that the str. *Enrique Barreto* has to leave Buzios, Ares on January 5th with 7,000 bags of flour for Rio Grande, shipped for account of the Argentine flour syndicate.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* hints that the prefect has nearly concluded negotiations with Americans for a municipal loan. Not this year, colleague! The negotiation will be something like that for a reciprocity treaty.

—The minister of finance has extended the period of preparation for enforcing the law of consular invoices to the end of March next. Very appropriately that vexatious requirement will enter into force on 1st April.

—One of our S. Paulo exchanges calls the attention of merchants to the new budget law which imposes a 300 reis stamp on all invoices or lists of merchandise bearing the entries of *expediente* and *liquidación*. This will greatly increase the costs of business.

—What is the use of a business community building hopes of better times on the uncertainty and temporary assistance of a foreign loan. A man can postpone bankruptcy by borrowing, but his position is not really improved by it unless he uses the additional time gained by adding to his resources.

—We have for some time neglected to credit the minister of finance with the acceptance of our suggestion that a common revenue stamp should be adopted for all the consumption taxes. Such a stamp has been designed and printed, and we are no longer worried by finding a *calculo* stamp in our hats, a perfumery stamp on our shoes and a tobacco stamp on our soap.

—A *Brá* telegram of the 6th inst. says that at Manaus, in spite of the large rubber crop the commercial and financial position is precarious. The money market is very stringent and business men have to contend with many difficulties. There seems to be a hope of some improvement in the situation if the state government of Amazonas succeeds in its attempt to contract a foreign loan of £1,000,000.

—Messrs. Gibou Bros. have informed the minister of agriculture that of the 655 steers sent to Para by the "Romney" last September, 19 died on account of the great heat. On the 5th inst. [Dec.] another consignment was sent by the "Hernes" and numbered 450. Of these only 1 died.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

To suspend your subscriptions because times are bad is to weaken your best advocate. It is not only bad policy, but it is rank ingratitude, for the conscientious journalist more often sacrifices than enriches himself for his patrons. And to give up advertising at such a time is to confess yourself beaten. There is some business to be done in the worst of times, and the man who advertises liberally will get the best part of it.

—It may not be improper to mention that the first newspaper in this city which called attention to and condemned the new municipal export taxes, was none other than *The Rio News*, the paper which it has become fashionable to denounce as an enemy of the country. Merchants should reflect, however, that this paper is not an enemy of their true interests, and is therefore entitled to their sympathy and cordial support.

—The new *lito* taxes imposed by the municipal council are most oppressive. No choice is given to the unfortunate taxpayer, for he must pay the tax whether he has any dwelling to remove or not. The charge on dwelling houses is based on the rent and varies from \$800 to \$8000 per month. Hotels and cafeterias must pay from \$300 to \$1,000 a year, restaurants \$200 to \$700, hospitals \$600, commercial houses 72 to 200\$, offices 72\$ to 80\$, etc. The only escape from them is municipal highwaymen to run for your life.

—A Brazilian friend of mine, said Smalwy, putting his mirthful toothpick in his pocket for future explorations, told me last evening that he looks upon 1901 as a critical year in the history of this country. He says there is bound to be disturbances, and perhaps a successful revolution. He believes that the people have submitted to all they can bear, that they thoroughly detest the present government and that it will take very little to make them rise en masse. All this, he says, will serve to make matters worse with us, and he expects that the necessities of life will become dearer than ever, and that the majority will be compelled to seek food and shelter of Nature herself. He says he has already picked out a fine old *maneira* for himself and family, and is quietly putting out barnacles and mandicos for future needs. I told him I could not see the need of all this, for his landlord is living in Paris. But, he only shook his head and said that he could not eat paving stones. The remark has much of reason in it, I must admit, but all the same I have not yet decided to take to the trees.

—We have several times had occasion to refer to the decrease in the consumption of meat in the city of Rio de Janeiro as one of the symptoms of the impoverishment of the people caused by exorbitant taxation, which, depleting their incomes and increasing the cost of living, forces them to reduce their expenditure even in the purchase of articles of prime necessity. Our remarks produced at the time no visible effect, but they were apparently not entirely wasted, for the subject has now attracted the attention of the *Noticia* and *Pais*, two journals which certainly can not be accused of pessimism. On Thursday the *Noticia* published the following statement of the number of bees slaughtered for the market of Rio de Janeiro:

1897.....	164,309
1898.....	148,827
1899.....	134,803
1900 (up to Dec. 20).....	110,228

Commenting on these figures the *Pais* says that they produce the most painful impression. And it adds that it is cruel and dangerous optimism to deny the critical situation that is shown by the diminution of trade, by the embarrassments of business men, by lack of employment and by general discouragement and dejection. Meat, it continues, has become a luxury and it cannot be otherwise when factories are thrashing out their operations, when business houses are fortunate if their receipts are sufficient to meet current expenses, when thousands of persons are unemployed, in short when there is no money, no credit and no work.

BILL NYE ON ADVERTISING.

A young man who was about to embark in the shoe business wrote Bill Nye for advice about advertising and he got the following—and more, in return:

When a lady calls, don't jump at "business" the first thing by asking her if she wants a pair of shoes; she always goes to the drug store for them. Ask her how old she is; if her teeth are false and if she lives happily with her husband. Then introduce the subject of shoes carefully but firmly with a slight innuendo, as: "Ah! I see you've got your feet with you!" or "When small feet were given out in Maine you were in Texas!" Try a line of Ella Wheeler on her; women like poetry.

"Laugh and the world laughs with you, Weep and we all repine;

An extra sized shoe is the thing for you When your foot is a number nine."

When she flounces out, ask her if that's her own hair, or a switch. Then, when her husband or big brother comes around, laugh yourself as he jars your measly head through a shoe case. "Laugh and he will laugh with

you!" This will keep the town talking about you, and is much cheaper than advertising in the papers.—*Exchange*.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—It is announced that 1,000,000 in 3 per cent "inscriptions" will be burned by the Banco da Republica on Saturday next.

—The minister of finance wants to know why certain fines have not been collected in the fainting-stricken state of Ceara. The minister should read Portia's sentence in the "Merchant of Venice".

—The heavy decrease in customs receipts in December, compared with the same month of 1899, can not fail to attract notice. The same conditions existed, and it was anticipated that last month's receipts would at last equal those of the preceding year. But the country is exhausted and can not respond. Does the minister of finance require still further proof of the fatal effects of his suicidal policy?

—The budget of the state of Rio de Janeiro for the current year, which was signed on the 31st ult. by Gov. Quintino Bocayuva immediately after his inauguration, estimates the revenue of the state at \$10,495,698 \$240, and appropriates \$10,465,597 \$110. This leaves a small surplus of \$32,190 \$30, which, it is needless to say, will grow into a much larger deficit before the year closes.

—On the 31st ult., the President signed and promulgated the legislative act which grants an annual pension of 24,000\$ to a cash premium of 300,000\$ to Dr. Jose da Silva Paranhos, Barao do Rio Branco, as a national recompence for services rendered in connection with the two arbitration cases decided in favor of Brazil. The same act grants other favors to Barao do Rio Branco and his staff in connection with the diplomatic service.

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of December have been made public:

	1900	1899
Rio de Janeiro	7,411,213 \$680	12,859,959 \$173
Bahia	2,073,230 \$619	2,111,303 \$165
Pará	1,995,738 \$299	4,270,689 \$168
Ceará	276,338 \$53	392,024 \$65
Paráhyba	187,927 \$199	167,757 \$77
Natal	28,037 \$221	17,120 \$248
Pernambuco	2,141,509 \$343	3,095,772 \$93
Maranhão	641,239 \$391	1,024,630 \$075
Jacaguá	533,226 \$935	353,295 \$97
Parnaíba	177,443 \$455	not stated

—On the 3rd inst. the *Pais* called attention to the fact that one of the directors of the Banco da Republica had advised the municipal prefect that a bill for 103,000\$ had just in fact and had not been paid. The prefect denied all knowledge of the bill, but was compelled to recognize its existence on having the document shown to him, bearing the signature of his predecessor, Dr. A. Cesario Rodrigues. In his recent message on the financial state of the city, no mention is made of this debt, and the prefect says he knew nothing about it. Moreover, no entry of such a debt appears on the books. The *Noticia* of the same date replies to the statement and says the debt is a part of 300,000\$ borrowed by Dr. Cesario Alvino on Dec. 27, 1899. A payment of 150,000\$ was made on April 27, 1900, and another payment of 50,000\$ on Aug. 27, 1900, new bills being given for the balance each time. But this does not explain why the debt happens to have dropped out of the books!

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, January 8th, 1901.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000), gold..... 27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000)
in U. S. coin at \$4.86 63 per £ 1 stg..... 54 75 ets
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 18927
do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold.... 8 890

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London
— to day..... 9 3/4 %

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis
(gold)..... 27 733

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis
(paper)..... 365 10 reis gold

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis
in U. S. coin at \$1.80 per £ 1 stg..... 19.75 c.

Value of \$1.00 \$4.86 per £ 1 st. in
Brazilian currency (paper)..... 5803

Value of £ 1 sterling .. 24303

EXCHANGE

Dec. 31.—The market was firm, but transactions reported were but few.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 9 15/16 closing 9 3/4 — 31/14

Private bills..... opening 9 22/24 closing 9 15/16 — 31/12

“..... closing 9 31/2 — 31/12 — 31/12

Official value of the milreis 365—368 reis gold.

Jan. 2.—To-day's market was weak. Business reported was limited.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 9 15/16 closing 9 3/4 — 31/14

Private bills..... opening 9 22/24 closing 9 15/16 — 31/12

“..... closing 9 31/2 — 31/12 — 31/12

Official value of the milreis 365—368 reis gold.

Jan. 3.—The market during the morning was uneasy, but firmer tendency was reported in the afternoon. Transactions reported were limited.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills..... opening 9 27/32 — 9 3/4

Private bills..... closing 9 15/16 — 9 29/32

Official value of the milreis 364—366 reis gold.

Jan. 4.—The situation of the market was very mixed with lower rates.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 9 27/32 — 9 3/4

Private bills..... opening 9 27/32 — 9 29/32

Official value of the milreis 364—366 reis gold.

Jan. 5.—To-day's market was firmer than on the preceding day but rates continue to decline. The movement was regular.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 9 27/32 — 9 3/4

Private bills..... closing 9 27/32 — 9 29/32

Official value of the milreis 364—366 reis gold.

Jan. 6.—To-day's market was firmer than on the preceding day but rates continue to decline. The movement was regular.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 9 27/32 — 9 3/4

Private bills..... closing 9 27/32 — 9 29/32

Official value of the milreis 364—366 reis gold.

Jan. 7.—To-day's market was firmer than on the preceding day but rates continue to decline. The movement was regular.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 9 27/32 — 9 3/4

Private bills..... closing 9 27/32 — 9 29/32

Official value of the milreis 364—366 reis gold.

Jan. 8.—To-day's market was firmer than on the preceding day but rates continue to decline. The movement was regular.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 9 27/32 — 9 3/4

Private bills..... closing 9 27/32 — 9 29/32

Official value of the milreis 364—366 reis gold.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1900.

Assets:

Guaranteed accounts.....	5,028,048 \$62
Head office, branches and agencies.....	11,361,838 582
Bills receivable.....	4,491,410 135
do discounted.....	7,000,168 395
do pledged.....	1,178,450 160
Securities pledged.....	4,875,945 000
do deposited.....	10,267,310 400
Cash, in current funds.....	9,788,594 598
	57,705,581 \$52

Liabilities:

Capital.....	10,000,000 \$00
Ident. realized.....	1,000,000
Reserve fund.....	1,000,000
BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 31ST DECEMBER 1900.	
Assets:	
Bills discounted.....	1,314,688 \$00
Interest received.....	1,000,000 670
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	10,974,261 920
Head office, agencies and branches.....	17,117,336 310
Securities.....	1,053,695 510
Securities for loans, guaranteed a/c, etc.....	16,344,344 000
Yards deposited.....	1,393,294 610
Cash.....	80,566,601 \$90
Liabilities:	
Declared capital of this branch.....	1,500,000 \$00
Dep. on fixed maturity and with notice.....	2,722,410 490
Dep. on account current, with interest.....	1,000,000 000
Securities, pledged and on deposit.....	8,165,720 850
Bills payable.....	297,409 550
Head office and branches.....	21,097,792 040
R. E. & O.	
Rio de Janeiro, 5TH JANUARY 1901.	
For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,	
W. J. Crummock, Acting Manager,	
A. Godfrey, Acting Accountant.	

Established in 1862.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 31ST DECEMBER 1900.

Assets:

Bills discounted.....	1,314,688 \$00
Interest received.....	1,000,000 670
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	10,974,261 920
Head office, agencies and branches.....	17,117,336 310
Securities.....	1,053,695 510
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	16,344,344 000
Yards deposited.....	1,393,294 610
Cash.....	80,566,601 \$90
Liabilities:	
Declared capital of this branch.....	1,500,000 \$00
Dep. on account current, without interest.....	1,000,000 000
Dep. on account current, with fixed maturity, etc.....	1,000,000 000
Branches and agencies.....	2,000,000 612
Securities deposited.....	1,418,226 814
Bills payable.....	2,722,410 490
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	8,165,720 850
Yards deposited.....	2,722,410 490
Cash.....	3,355,387 790
Assets:	
Shareholders, unreserved capital.....	5,000,000 \$00
Cash, in current funds.....	5,603,169 714
Branches and agencies.....	215,850 930
Bills discounted.....	2,000,000 612
Interest received.....	1,000,000 000
Guaranteed accounts, current, etc.....	2,722,410 490
Securities deposited.....	8,165,720 850
Bills payable.....	15,497 320
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	12,618,273 695
Yards deposited.....	4,456,174 554
Cash.....	37,579,755 \$79

Liabilities:

Capital.....	10,000,000 \$00
Accounts current, with and without interest.....	9,680,039 581
Accounts current, with fixed maturity, etc.....	6,130,139 991
Branches and agencies.....	2,000,000 612
Bills payable.....	8,165,720 850
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	15,497 320
Yards deposited.....	4,456,174 554
Cash.....	37,579,755 \$79

Assets:

Bills discounted.....	1,314,688 \$00
Interest received.....	1,000,000 670
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	10,974,261 920
Head office, agencies and branches.....	17,117,336 310
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Assets:

Bills discounted.....	1,314,688 \$00
Interest received.....	1,000,000 670
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	10,974,261 920
Head office, agencies and branches.....</td	

And shipped by the following exporters:

W. Dennis & Co.	1,000	bags
W. F. McLaughlin & Co.	39,261	bags
Ornstein & Co.	18,656	bags
Hard, Rand & Co.	13,229	bags
North American Co.	13,112	bags
W. H. Gammie & Co.	8,000	bags
Theodor Wulff & Co.	6,797	bags
E. Johnston & Co.	6,700	bags
Robertson & Co.	6,040	bags
W. H. Parker & Co.	5,595	bags
Sequela & Co.	5,500	bags
Zelma, Ramos & Co.	4,623	bags
Arbuckle Brothers & Co.	3,516	bags
Karl Waller & Co.	3,013	bags
Gustav Trunks & Co.	2,759	bags
Karl Krueger	2,499	bags
Dudley & Williams	2,300	bags
August Bisch & Co.	2,259	bags
Auguste Leuthel & Co.	2,105	bags
Nich. Riemer & Co.	1,862	bags
Jorge Dias & Irmão	1,193	bags
Levett & Co.	1,000	bags
John Moore & Co.	865	bags
A. Dini & Co.	818	bags
Wenceslao Cervejante	750	bags
Pigment Co.	747	bags
Paulino Vences & Co.	350	bags
P. S. Nicolson & Co.	259	bags
Walter Bloor & Co.	200	bags
Sumner	166	bags
Total	177,165	bags

The movement of the market during the six months of the present harvest, as compared with the two preceding years, were as follows in bags of 60 kilos:

Entries: 1898-99 1899-1900 1900-1901

Railway	965,477	1,044,119	1,274,618
Coastwise	1,85,961	199,537	199,955
Inside harbour	620,316	866,847	213,438
In transit	92,618	103,877	43,604
Total	1,862,312	2,214,570	1,641,958

Shipments: 1898-99 1899-1900 1900-1901

United States	1,046,467	1,275,444	782,113
Europe	504,987	575,565	467,358
Cape of. Hope	77,322	97,400	66,639
River Plate etc.	39,724	50,015	40,411
Coastwise	95,707	126,165	105,626
Total	1,765,207	2,077,591	1,441,594

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

	Receipts	Shipments	Stock	Average quot. No. 1 N. Y.	Stock at Santos
Do	2,042	2,042	2,042	2,042	2,042
N. Y. spot empr. N. No. 5	1	1	1	1	1
Exchange on London	1	1	1	1	1
Steamer freight, 30% of shipping	1	1	1	1	1
Receipts at Santos	1	1	1	1	1
Total	279,034	275,729	275,002	275,002	275,002

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts for the past week were 1,600 bags ex *Oussia* from Liverpool, 2,250 bags ex *Alacea* from the River Plate, 7,750 barrels ex *Old Tidings* from New York, 2,000 bags ex *Others* from New York. The market has been a little quiet since the commencement of the year, and very likely we shall see prices advance next week. Our quotations continue unchanged as follows below:

Cheese.—nominal.
American 1st 25,000 to 30,000
do 2nd 20,000 to 25,000
River Plate 10,000 to 15,000
Local Mills 10,000 to 15,000

Codfish.—The *Pelotas* brought 600 cases, and the *Palagonia* 500, both from Hamburg, and the *Others* 2,000 tubs from New York. Brokers quote \$5.00 for C. N. C., \$4.500 to \$5.00 per tub's aforesaid for case's.

Lard.—The arrivals were 1,000 bags by the *Others* from New York. There were no changes in prices.

Pork.—None in the market.

Rice.—From Hamburg came 6,952 bags by the *Pelotas*. We quote at \$1.200 per bag wholesale.

White Pine.—There were no receipts and no changes in prices.

Pitch Pine.—There were no receipts and no changes in prices.

Spruce Pine.—There were no receipts and no changes in prices.

Swedish Pine.—There were no receipts and no changes in prices.

Kerosene.—The *Others* brought 11,000 cases from New York. The wholesale price is from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per case.

Gasoline.—The arrivals were 11,000 cases from New York. The wholesale price is from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per case.

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Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies -- January 7th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds			Nominal Value		Last Quotation	
							buyers	sellers
56,595,300\$	483,401,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices)			1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$		72,500\$ 73,000	
60,000,000	60,000,000	Bonds of 1855			1,000	720,000	725,000	
16,000,000	119,600	do 1857 6%			1,000	— 865,000		
50,000,000	7,127,500	Bonds 4% 1857 6%			1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$		— 500	
31,882,000	20,519,000	Gold Loan 1858 6%			1,000	— 1,800,000		
Fct.	18,350,000	Do 1879 4% 6%			1,000\$ 500		— 1,835,000	
	17,500,000	Do 1882 4% 6%			1,000\$ 500		— 350,000	
		State of Espírito Santo			1,000\$ 500		— 650,000	
		Ident. 6%			1,000		— 830,000	
		do 1883 6%			1,000		— 200	
		do 1884 6%			1,000		— 370,000	
		do 1885 6%			1,000		— 500	
		do 1886 6%			1,000		— 100	
		do 1887 6%			1,000		920,000	
		do 1888 6%			1,000		200	
		do 1889 6%			1,000		110,000	114,000
		do 1890 6%			1,000		100	
		do 1891 6%			1,000		100	
		do 1892 6%			1,000		170,000	
		do 1893 6%			1,000		—	
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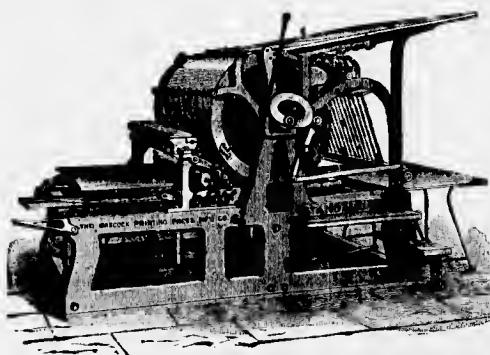
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TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1901

Date	Steamer	Destination
Jan. 8	Mogdalen	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
19	Dambe	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo Cherbourg and Southampton.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can
be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply
at No. 2, Rue General Canavar, 1st floor.

C. J. Casali,
Superintendent.

L IVERPOOL BRAZIL AND
RIVER PLATE STEAMERS
LAMPART & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

Buffon, Coleridge, Hevelius and Wordsworth

These steamers
sail at intervals for

BARBADOS and

New York

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate
rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
The voyage is much quicker than by way of England
and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

The steamer

"Olbers"

sails for

New York

9th January

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

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Agents: NORTON, MEGAW & CO. Ltd.

58, Rue 1º de Março

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Orissa. Jan. 18th
Oropesa. 29th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric
light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest
order.

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CAPITAL Rs. 200,000,000.

Stevedores, established for many years in the city of
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undertake the loading and discharge of steamers and
sailing vessels, having at their disposal lighters suit-
able for the transportation of cargoes, boats, steam
launches and skilled employees.

TELEPHONE No. 383.

SEA SICKNESS

28 cases were treated on board as "Olin-
ia" by Dr. Ernesto Pinto with Tincture of Ne-
candra and of these, 22 cases were com-
pletely cured, and the remaining four
cases much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Hen-
riques, who sailed during voyages or
part of war I have had occasion to use
Tincture of Necandra Amara of Mr. Antero
Teixeira against sea sickness and always
with excellent results.

Numberless testimonial of well-known
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Necandra Amara against sea-
sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medi-
cine a prospectus accompanies each bottle
which contains the Tincture, English and
French languages.

N. B. The Necandra Amara pills are for-
mulated with the same doses of the Ne-
candra, in order that they may be sent by
post all over the world with the least
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and Tincture of Necandra Amara
which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be
transported by the same rapid and sure
means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy,
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leg, and convalescence after long and
serious illness, the pills should be ground
and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine
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for adults and children who cannot take
dry pills, and in this case they can be
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Whisky

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on the 10th inst.

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Freight and parcels will be received
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they are now printing their Signature, in
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The Original and Genuine.

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REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

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COMPLAINTS, HATRED DREAMS, PREMATURE
DECAY of Vital Power, GENERAL DEBILITY, all
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Diseased Conditions of the System, caused
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Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred
Evils is immediate and permanent, all
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Its energizing effects are shown from the
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Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep
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